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VOL. II NO. 165

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For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

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BRITONS TO PAY 3s 4d FOR 20 CIGARETTES

Dalton's Budget: Tax Relief For 750,000 People

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Dalton, presenting his budget to a crowded House of Commons today announced that he proposed to raise duties on tobacco which would mean that a packet of 20 cigarettes in future would cost 3/4d, and that he was giving two concessions that would relieve 750,000 people of all income tax payment in the future.

The Chancellor disclosed that the deficit last year "was only £569,000,000, which was £157,000,000 less than anticipated.

Excise receipts were almost exactly £1,184,000 in spite of the fact that £52,000,000 was lost on beer owing to the fact there was less barley for brewing. This loss of revenue on beer was almost exactly balanced by a series of surpluses on tobacco, entertainments, purchase tax and import duties. Tobacco brought in £446,000,000 which was £21,000,000 more than we estimated."

4-POWER AGREEMENT

Marshall Admits Failure

Moscow, Apr. 15. The United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, claiming that the United States proposal for a four-power treaty to keep Germany disarmed had been "imperilled" by Soviet-suggested amendments, virtually admitted failure to achieve agreement on the treaty at this session of the Foreign Ministers' conference.

General Marshall warned the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, that his tactics comprised a very serious stand for any government to take" and then suggested abandoning discussion of the treaty at this time, passing on to the next item on the Ministers' agenda.

"We have reached a measure of agreement to keep Germany disarmed and unable to wage war," General Marshall said. "Therefore, if the United States draft is accepted for further negotiation, there is a very fair chance of agreement being reached at an early date, with very good reason on Germany and the world at large."

"But if agreement is imperilled by the introduction of controversial points, there is little or no chance of reaching an agreement. That is a very serious stand for any government to take."

General Marshall, who was today's chairman, paused for a moment, and then quietly admitted failure to get four-power agreement on the treaty, saying: "Since we failed to reach an agreement to a plan of reference for this treaty, I suggest we pass on to the next item on the agenda."—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Our Bathing Beaches

THE report of the bathing beaches committee is an interesting sign of the times wherein first consideration is given to the claims and needs of the many. The report is fine testimony to the assiduous manner in which the committee has studied the subject of future bathing facilities for the colony, and its recommendations bear the imprint of commonsense and practicability. Fears that the committee would adopt a policy of following the least line of resistance are allayed. If its recommendations are adopted it means that several of the biggest and most popular beaches on both sides of the harbour will become wholly available to the general public without discrimination, and also affording adequate facilities. Briefly, it is proposed that the main Repulse Bay, Stanley, and the Castle Peak Cafeteria beaches be developed for general use with the provision of pavilions, tents, and possibly government huts for daily hire; that bathing areas at Kennedy Town, North Point, Tai Wan and Lai Chi Kok be converted into public swimming baths with purified salt water; that Middle and South Beaches (Repulse Bay), Turtle Cove, Tylam, Castle Peak Road and Castle Peak Bay be made available for private hire on ten years lease; and that other

fairly accessible beaches be surveyed with a view to recommending their development for general public use or allotment for private sheds. These recommendations mean the abolition of the old pre-war system of short-term leasing of plots on the more favoured beaches to private owners of bathing sheds which, in the long run, is not going to hurt anybody very much.

Hongkong has always proudly shown to visitors her bathing beaches of natural beauty,

knowing at the same time their amenities were available only for a comparatively few.

The opportunity has now arisen for the beaches to be more equitably shared, and the recommendations of the committee go a long way towards achieving that aim.

It is regretted that this report could not have been placed before Government six months ago, because there appears to be little or no chance of any substantial development of public beaches for the 1947 summer.

The debate was then adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

COLD FOR CHINA

Shanghai, Apr. 15. A shipment of 13 tons of American gold purchased by order of former T. V. Soong to regulate the "tempestuous gold market in February" is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai from the United States in mid-April, the local press reported.

Local financial circles were speculating on the uses to which this large amount of gold was to be put, since the government has closed the gold market under its emergency economic measures.—Associated Press.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1947.

Stalin Okays Trade Talks

London, Apr. 15. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons, as it reassembled after the Easter recess today, that Generalissimo Josef Stalin had agreed to trade talks between representatives of Britain and the Soviet Union.

Sir Stafford announced that the British Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr James H. Wilson, would leave for Moscow on Friday for a "general exchange of views" on future trade between the two countries.

Sir Stafford said the British were eager to import such raw materials as timber, which before the war came from Russia and the Baltic states. The Soviets, he said, were likely to want machinery and equipment from Britain for Soviet reconstruction.—United Press.

from it. It would be possible to tax the totalizer but it would be unjust to tax this alone and let the bookmaker go free. To tax all forms of betting would present the most formidable administrative difficulties.

He could hold out no hope for a reduction in the total weight of motor taxes. The present revenue must be maintained.

The Chancellor proposed to double all stamp duties relating to stocks and shares.

He proposed also, subject to relief for small transactions, to double the stamp duty on the transfer of real property. He proposed an additional stamp duty of ten per cent on the value of all bond issues passed by the Capital Issues Committee, which would have extensive discretion.

The Chancellor said that he proposed to increase the profits tax to 12 1/2 per cent in distributed profits but proposed to leave the profits tax at the present level of five per cent on undistributed profits.

50 PER CENT INCREASE

Mr Dalton proposed to raise the Customs duty on imported tobacco leaf by about 50 per cent. The effect of this would be, "I break the news brutally to the House" that the price of 20 cigarettes "will be raised from 2/4 to 3/4."

The price of most pipe tobaccos would go up by about 1/2 per ounce.

About 80 per cent of tobacco was imported from the United States. "To satisfy this insatiable demand we are drawing heavily and improvidently on dollars," he added.

Customs duty on imported leaf would be increased from 35/6 per pound to 64/10 per pound.

Mr Dalton announced that the privilege to the forces of purchasing from canteens at prices in force before 1942 must be discontinued from April 27 (members of the forces could buy a limited number of cigarettes in canteens for 18 pence per packet for which civilians paid 2/4).

He said that he had set the target of a one quarter reduction in the total national consumption of tobacco which he regarded as the "minimum of patriotic duty". He estimated a saving of \$30,000,000 this year.

PROSPECTIVE SURPLUS

Mr Dalton said that tax reduction would cost £84,000,000 this year and £66,000,000 in a full year. Tax increases would bring in £100,000,000 this year and £149,000,000 in a full year. "I count on the balance of £22,000,000 this year and £53,000,000 in a full year and my prospective surplus for this year is raised from 248 millions to 270 millions."

The Conservative, Mr Anthony Eden, speaking after Mr Dalton, declared that the envisaged surplus in this year's budget of 248 millions was "not revenue surplus at all. It was a windfall of a number of items such as receipts from the sale of war stores."

They were non-recurring items and not matters which could give to confidence and jubilation or particular evidence of the immediate financial strength of the country.

Mr Eden said that the national expenditure was still far too high.

The debate was then adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

BAKSI SLAUGHTERS WOODCOCK

Referee Stops Fight In Seventh Round: Briton Loses Gamely

London, Apr. 15.

Joe Balski, of America, beat Bruce Woodcock, British heavyweight champion, at Harringay Arena tonight, the referee stopping the fight in the seventh round of their scheduled ten-round contest.

Balski has thus earned the right to challenge his compatriot Joe Louis for the world heavyweight title.

The referee stopped the fight in the seventh round when it was obvious that the Briton was in too bad a condition to continue.

There was a sensational opening to the bout when after a few seconds studying each other, Balski waded in and with a terrific right swing to the jaw dropped Woodcock. He was almost unconscious and but for the bell, which struck almost on the stroke of ten, would certainly have been counted out.

TWO MORE COUNTS

Woodcock's seconds, with smelling salts and water, worked madly on the British idol during the interval, but he was still in poor shape when he came out for the second round and was quickly sent to the boards for two counts of nine. But he was not cut and in an amazing fashion was still on his feet as the round ended.

(Continued on Page 4)

REYNOLDS ON LAST LAP OF FLIGHT

May Still Establish Record

Toronto, Apr. 15.

The Chicago pen manufacturer, Milton Reynolds, who is attempting to break the round-the-world speed record in a Douglas converted bomber, arrived in Edmonton, Alberta, at 8.55 o'clock tonight and took off from the Canadian field at 10.04 p.m. (GMT) for New York on the last lap of his journey.

DEMOCRATS REGAINING POPULARITY

Washington, Apr. 15.

This capital city has been surprised and a little puzzled by public opinion polls indicating that popular sentiment moved steadily toward the Democratic Party since the Republican triumph in the national congressional and gubernatorial elections last November.

A swing of the political pendulum after success in elections is not a novelty in American politics, but the swing has been so far and so definite as to compel Republican recalcitrant steps and to revive Democratic confidence in a possible presidential victory in 1948.

President Harry S. Truman whose political fortune seemed irreparably injured only four months ago, already is looked upon as the "inevitable" candidate of the Democratic Party to succeed himself.

While the many-headed Republican Party must still go through an inner struggle to determine its dominant leadership in the coming year, simple manners and increased willingness to accept counsel, have made new friends for Truman.

OPPOSITION DISTURBED

Immediately, the Republicans are striving to perfect their congressional organisation and establish a working legislative programme which will check an apparent loss of popular favour since the national legislature met last November.

Republican leaders are disturbed but not unduly alarmed by the swift ebb of popular favour indicated by the polls.

They point out that a party coming into control of Congress after 14 years must necessarily go through a shake-down period while new members learn their tasks and party counsels attain a smooth-running efficiency.

A temporary loss of favour during the early stage of legislation occupied largely with hearings and research—normally would be covered when the big legislative measures arrive at enactment and the congressional majority party can claim credit.

The recent trend toward Democratic popularity is obviously due largely to the political skill of President Truman, who weathered a sharp party defeat at the polls without personal loss of balance and manifested enough good sportsmanship to turn the early sympathy into confidence and accepted the logic of the November defeat by a gracious appeal for party co-operation in Congress. In so doing, he left the Republicans to bear major responsibility for legislative programmes.—United Press.

According to officials at the LaGuardia Airfield in New York he will have a 30-miles an hour quartering wind to help him if he flies at ten thousand feet.

Reynolds is expected to cover the two thousand miles to New York by 4 a.m. tomorrow (GMT).

According to reports from New York, Reynolds left Adak, in the Aleutian Islands, at 12.24 p.m. (GMT) today after a surprise landing there due to fuel shortage caused by strong headwinds.

TURNED BACK

He landed at Adak on his way from Tokyo to Anchorage, Alaska, planned as a non-stop hop—58 hours and 54 minutes after leaving New York.

A terse announcement from Northwest Airlines office in Seattle said that Reynolds had passed Adak at 8.35 a.m. (GMT) and had then turned back to land. He landed there at 9.25 a.m. (GMT).

On hearing this news, officials at LaGuardia Airport said that the delay at Adak might spoil Reynolds' chance to beat the world record set up by the millionaire film producer, Howard Hughes in 1938 of 91 hours, 14 minutes.

Boxing with indomitable grit and courage, Woodcock, with blood streaming from both eyes—cut under his right and a gash over his left—was not afraid of the blows in the third round with the rugged American. His boxing skill stood him in fine stead and he landed two fierce jabs to Balski's face, one of which opened a small cut over the American's left eye.

FIGHTS BACK HARD

Round four was a repetition of round three, with the American trying hard for a knock out, but far from giving way Woodcock, whose seconds gave him smilng salutes during the interval, fought on with supergrit British courage and was still fighting hard when the bell went.

During the interval, the referee approached Woodcock's corner and appeared to ask whether the Briton, with his closed eye, wished to continue.

At the opening of the sixth round, Balski went down for a time, but this was due to his slipping and he was quickly on his feet and trading punches with the fiery Yorkshireman in mid-ring.

Balski's cut eye causing his seconds some concern while awaiting for the seventh and what proved the final round.

Lamb added that Reynolds had told him that the plane returned to Adak because it ran into heavy head winds and fuel was running low. After refuelling, the flier said, they would make for Edmonton, Alberta, thus bypassing Anchorage.—Reuter.

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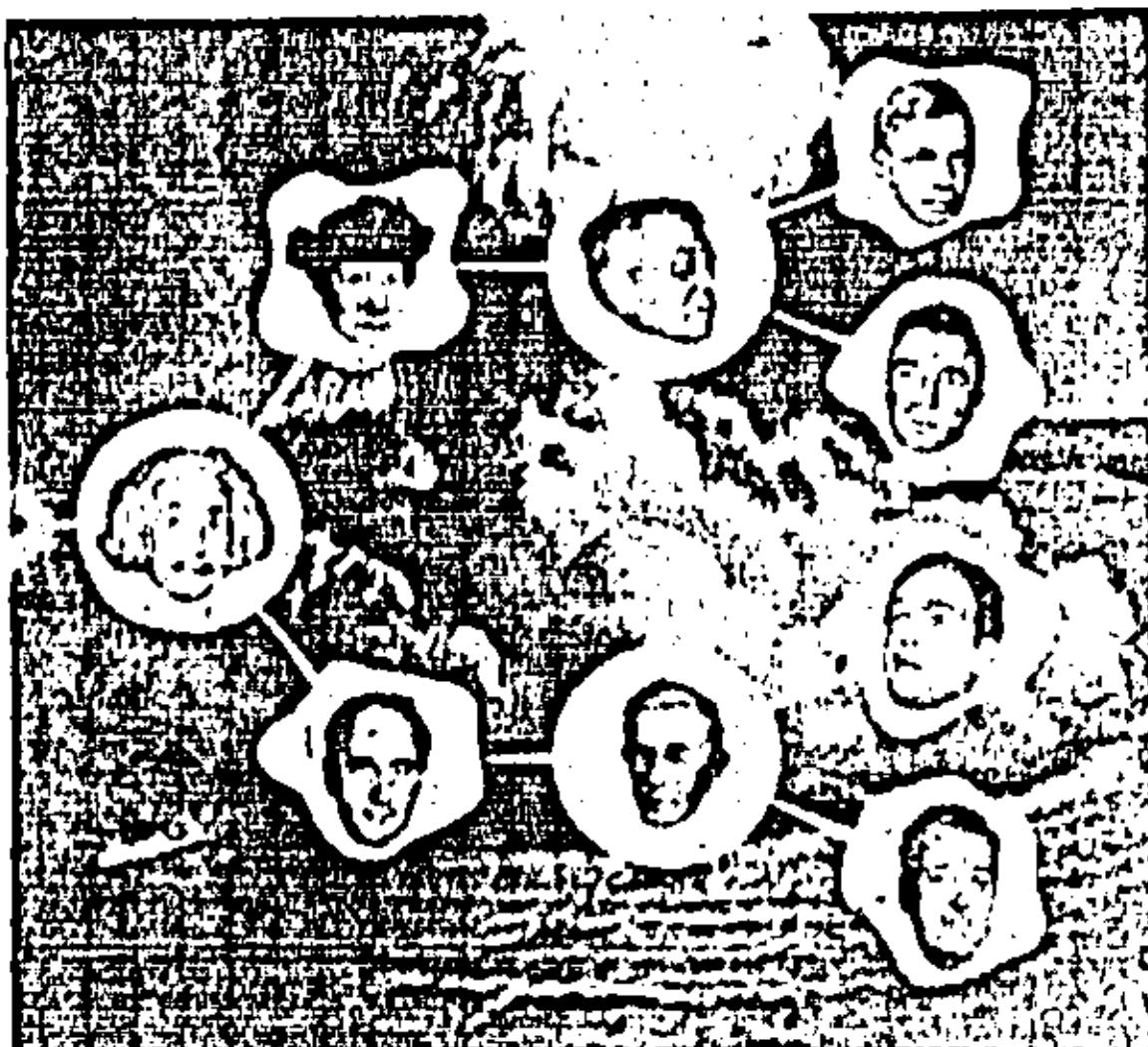
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SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEENS**At 2.30, 5.15,
1.15 & 9.15 p.m.They're draft-daffy!
They're drill-erious!
They'll blitz your blues away!STAN
LAUREL
OLIVERHARDY
in
GREAT GUNSSheila Ryan · Dick Nelson
Edmund MacDonald

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More stars than there are in Heaven!

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IT'S ON THE WAY!

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A Story of Love, Adventure and Exquisite Music
STEWART GRANGER—PHYLLIS CALVERT
in "MAGIC BOW"
with JEAN KENT—DENNIS PRICE—CECIL PARKER
Now Change: "ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1946"

Telegraph Wednesday Feature:

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

MUFFLED up in overcoats and wool and seated before a desk in an unheated room, I thought the snow was coming through the roof when two cold spots hit my neck and made me jump.

Then a tiny, tinkling voice said in my right ear: "Guess who's come. It's Icy Paws."

Of course, it was the Fairy Wishful Thinking, who always arrives in times of crisis. She had thrust her little cold hands under the collar of my sweater, believing it would make me laugh, I suppose.

"Hello, Sourpussy," she said, standing on my shoulder and peering at me. "Do I see that naughty twenty-past eight mouth again, just like it was during the war?"

I replied that if my trap registered 0820 hours it was because I was born with it that way. It had nothing to do with war or a fuel shortage or anything else. I said it was probably like that on my wedding day.

"Oh, dear, such a cross patch," she sighed, "with the crisis nearly over and the brave little snowdrops pushing their pretty faces up through the cold, cold earth."

I told her that snowdrops had nothing to do with it. They wouldn't make my feet any warmer. And if she thought the crisis was nearly over she was a first-class fool.

I said if we couldn't build up a reserve of 12,000,000 tons of coal during the next nine months with the support of half the normal number of miners, then there would be a worse crisis next winter.

"After the brave little snowdrops," said the Fairy, "come the brave little crocuses."

Yes I said, and after that came the brave little germs. Springtime, I said, was influenza time, and on this occasion it would probably be so bad that few people would be out of bed to see the daffodils, unless they got pneumonia and saw them in hospital.

And when they're out of hospital," said the Fairy, "it will be merry, merry Maytime. The world will be pink and white with apple blossom and cherry blossom, and hummung bees will hang suspended in the scented air."

I replied that in merry, merry Maytime the mines would be as black as usual and the air would stink of coal dust. Instead of the humming of bees there would be the rattle of pneumatic drills.

Moreover, I said if the miners didn't stick hard at it while she was snipping roses, the export drive would stop, we should spend the rest of the American loan and all be starving to death by 1949.

"Sourpussy worries too much about things that don't concern him," said the Fairy. "It's for clever Governments to worry about things like that. Besides," she added, "none of these terrible things is going to happen. The dear, darling miners are going to work harder than ever, and even if they can't produce enough coal for the export drive there'll be another lovely long winter when the first one's spent and everything will be okie dokie."

With income tax at about 15s. in the £ to pay interest on the lovely, lovely loans, I said, just missing her with a swipe from a rolled-up newspaper before she vanished.

Letter from an aunt

MY dear Boy,—

Such a long time since I wrote, but as we seem almost back to war conditions I thought I would let you know how we are getting on—as you might expect everything is frozen solid here with roads almost impassable and Emily shivering and sniffling about the place with one of her feverish colds and wrapped up like an Eskimo in old coats and woolies.

Your Uncle Fred saw a silly article in one of the newspapers about calling out the Home Guard and has taken it quite seriously—he dresses up every morning in his old uniform and blacks his face every night as if he were going on a commando raid.

Thank goodness they took his rifle and ammunition away from him because he seems to think the idea is to shoot poor Mr Shinwell—but he still has a shotgun and some hand

grenades he has hidden in a cupboard outside Emily's bedroom, which is rather unfortunate for her as I believe they go off if the plane gets rusty.

Florrie came round to tea (last of the gentleman's relish) and told us that the Russians have invented an atomic bomb, 100 times more powerful than the one dropped on the Japanese, which you can carry about in your waistcoat pocket.

She said all Russians in this country carry one as a matter of routine and at a given signal from Moscow will blow us all to pieces—as there is a Russian working as a roundman for the town bakery this naturally upset Emily who came out in one of her nervous rashes and hid in our old air raid shelter every time the baker calls.

As you might have expected, your Uncle Fred has started up his feud with the ironmonger who had a commission in the Home Guard and is now Labour M.P. for our division.

Your Uncle, in uniform and armed with his shotgun, got very fiddly at the local hotel, went round to the ironmonger's house and ordered him out on night exercises.

When the ironmonger refused his Uncle Fred over his head, smashed a window with his gun, and called him a dirty Communist and kettle peddler—I suppose there will be another summons from the police.

Poor darling Porgy has been bearing up very bravely during the cold spell though he had a week of doggy flu and spent most of the time in his basket by the fire eating as much coal as possible to embarrass the Government.

He barked throughout Attlee's speech on the wireless and bit Emily when she turned off a gas fire to save fuel.

The Impoverished Gentlewomen's True Blue Conservative Association had their weekly row with the intellectuals of the Whist Club during a political tea with rock cakes and margarine toast.

spots, or the divorce courts because it's forbidden to quote from testimony in an undefended suit. Most divorces involving prominent names are in that category. And not infrequently the case is heard in camera and the papers are sealed.

LOOKING back over this year, I remember most vividly my interview with Sir Oswald Mosley, the prewar Fascist leader, who had hundreds of so-called "book clubs" studying his book predicting a new world order. Sir Oswald sent a bodyguard down to look me over before I was admitted to the august presence. Then there was the night I had dinner at Quaglino's—as it happened I found myself almost cheek-by-jowl with Princess Elizabeth, the heiress to the throne and her boy friend, Prince Philip of Greece.

What I recall most outside of the fact that Elizabeth is a vivacious girl, is that she got roast duck stuffed with apples and brandied peaches—while all they could find for me was a slab of disguised sausage meat and ersatz custard pudding.

AND finally my visit to Ayot St. Lawrence to talk to George Bernard Shaw on his 90th birthday. The venerable playwright didn't want to be interviewed and was clumping angrily around his garden on two sticks. One of his friends offered the advice that GBS, for all his unapproachability, was vulnerable to hobbies.

There was a fellow here got to speak to GBS because they both have a photography hobby," he said. "What's yours?"

"Blackout!" But he gave the interview.

The True Blues said there was no shortage of coal in dear Queen Victoria's time, and when one of the intellectuals pointed out that dear Victorians kept themselves warm on child labour in the mines there were the usual cries of Bolshevik scum and Fascist reactionaries—one of the True Blues was stopped at the door with her handbag full of sugar from the tea-tables.

The gardener, who is learning Russian and reads a chapter of Karl Marx every day, says that when the revolution comes we all have to go into heavy industry, or be shot.

Your loving
Aunt Maud.

Party conversation

"MARGARET'S father lived through the cold spell by drinking hot whisky during the switch-off and cold whisky during the switch-on."

"My husband says toleration goes too far when we submit the Albanian incident to the Security Council."

"There was a time when silly little countries like Albania would have been blown off the earth and their entire Government hanged for doing much less."

"Don't talk too loud or you'll be reported to the Russian Embassy."

"If this is like a normal winter in Russia no wonder Russians seem so quarrelsome. I've been quarrelling with everybody for the last month."

"Brenda's husband always gets a break in a national emergency. For a whole week her electricity was switched off before she could cook one of her disgusting breakfasts."

"Margaret's father says that if everybody had a bottle of whisky a day the crisis would be over in 24 hours."

"The best food in London is served in cab-drivers' shelters. That's the only thing that keeps them alive in the cold weather."

"Brenda's husband is the only man in the world looking forward to another war so that he can join up again and escape from her awful cooking."

"It's hard to believe that anybody would marry Brenda unless he was drunk—no figure, no glamour, no conversation, no cookery book."

"As most Englishwomen are like that it explains the rolling English drunkard Chesterton wrote about."

"I wonder who gets paid for writing those terrible Ministry of Food recipes?"

"Brenda, of course."

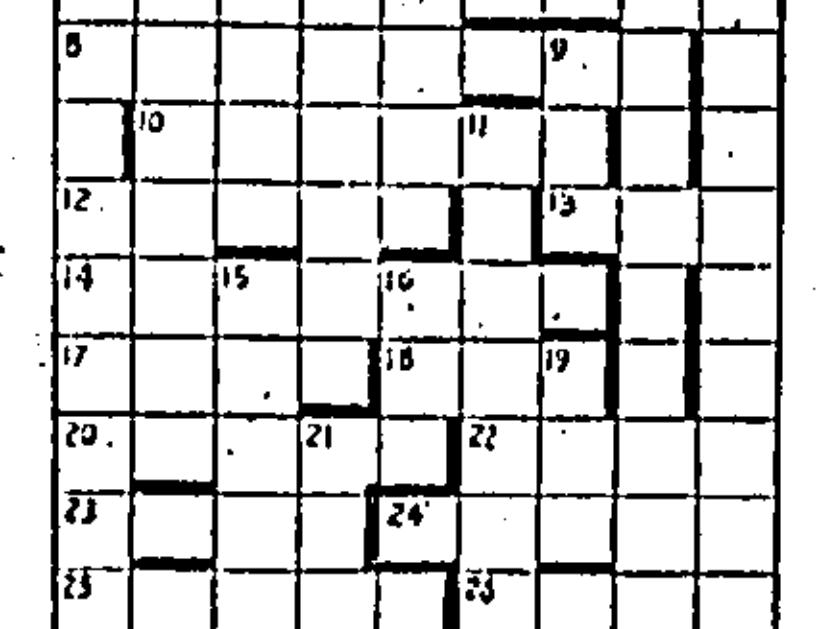
"My husband says men of his age have only a few more years to enjoy life, but there's nothing to enjoy."

"Americans seem to like us only when we're down and nearly out."

"My husband says if a Conservative Government had been elected in 1945 there would have been a general strike with the miners marching on London."

"Sometimes Margaret's father saves fuel by drinking hot whisky in bed between twelve and two."

CROSSWORD



- 1. The metallic base of potash in which a sun is top. (10)
- 10. Anagram of a red gun. (6)
- 11. One of a native race in central Africa. (10)
- 12. A Division. (7)
- 13. Abot. (3)
- 14. A healing sphere. (9)
- 15. The upper part is other. (3)
- 16. Comfort in some bakeries. (10)
- 17. Take care. (6)
- 18. A common support. (5)
- 19. It's taken from the meer boat-house. (6)
- 20. Down. Totals. (14)
- 21. His resistance is very pointed. (9)
- 22. Instrumental. (7)
- 23. A broken rite. (4)
- 24. A small accessory. (6)
- 25. Eight returns from the baker. (10)
- 26. The final proposition. (10)
- 27. The same. (3)
- 28. The edge of the brim. (10)
- 29. Tatter. (13)
- 30. The edge of the brim. (10)
- 31. Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Access. (10)
- 32. Coupons. (12)
- 33. A.M.P. H. Motive. (10)
- 34. Number. (14)
- 35. Alles. (10)
- 36. Gulp. (25)
- 37. Ace. (25)
- 38. Alls. (25)
- 39. The edge of the brim. (10)
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Women
BEAUTY ARTS
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Alexis Smith for Lois Leeds.

For that clean, fresh, glowing skin follow this advice.

BASIC SKIN FACTS

The cleansing of your skin is your First Step in the direction of beauty. Cleansing gives freshness and leaves the way to a clear, radiant skin. When you possess anything that is lovely, you cleanse it to bring out its full beauty. So, too, your skin must be absolutely clean. And when it is you have taken your first step toward skin beauty.

If you like soap and water for cleansing, do, please, choose a real complexion soap, one which is bland, soft and of good quality. When you cleanse with soap, use a complexion brush. If you have coarse, oily skin, Always use a rich lather and rinse well with cold water.

If your skin is dry or completely normal, follow the rinsing with a light application of cream or wax free oil, which will restore oil to the skin. Many skins have a drawn, tight feeling after washing with soap and water but the cream or oil does wonders to relax the dry skin.

Cleansing Cream. The liquefying type of cleansing cream melts with the warmth of the skin. It penetrates, dislodging dirt from the pores thus giving a fresh clarity to the skin. Always use liquefying cleansing cream on a small pad of absorb-

ent cotton which has been squeezed out in cold water. Pat about half a teaspoonful of cream on the pad and "wash" the throat and face.

The throat and face should be cleaned with upward and outward strokes. Always begin at the left corner of the throat. Cleanse the throat first, then along the edge of the contour, upward on the face, gently around the eyes, across the forehead, down the nose, across the mouth, around and around on the back of the neck. Remove surplus with cleansing tissues first around the eyes, then repeat the strokes used in the cleansing.

Soft Creams. Spread on this type of cleansing cream with the finger-tips. Leave on for a few minutes, then remove with tissues. Use the same cleansing movements as given above.

Pat the skin with skin freshener or astringent after cleansing with any type of cream. This stimulates circulation.

Always use a spatula or spoon to dip the cream from the jars as this method insures real cleanliness.

Remember—a Clean Skin is a Healthy Skin and a healthy skin can

Wanted: the ideal girl

British laundries may soon be looking for their "ideal" girl. She will be called "Lorna No. 1" and will be selected to appear in a recruiting drive for more laundry workers.

Some laundries have chosen their own "Lornas" who will take part in the campaign to find the best in her section of Britain. From these girls "Lorna No. 1" will be chosen.

Girls entering for the competition should be typical representatives of good laundry workers, and can come from any part of the laundry.

They should have been in the work for at least two years;

Have a good record for attendance and punctuality; a sense of responsibility, initiative, power of leadership.

Be able to talk easily to people, and also to listen; To make useful suggestions;

Be good tempered;

Neat, attractive but not necessarily glamorous and tidy in appearance;

And popular with their fellow-workers.

One of the "prizes" for Lorna No. 1 may be a trip to the United States to study conditions in laundries there.

Minute Makeup
by GABRIELLE



If you have a Square Face, never pull the hair back at the temples. Never wear tight curls at the sides. Never wear your rouge directly in the center of your cheeks. Never pluck your eyebrows to a thin, disappearing line. Never try to make a "upid's bow" mouth! All softness and natural effects if you are On The Square!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



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"I don't see how she manages to get so many dates—the only modern thing about her is her hair-dos!"

KOREA WILL BE TEST CASE OF RUSSIA'S AMBITIONS

By DeWITT MACKENZIE

Keep an eye on the Korean developments.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall's move in calling on Russia to co-operate with America in restoring the promised independence of Korea may at long last provide a test case to disclose the extent of the Soviet Union's ambitions for political expansion and domination of strategic foreign bases.

Korea isn't a big country. Its area is about 85,000 square miles and its population some 25,000,000. But it is a mighty atom in the re-alignment of the zones of influence among the world powers. It is among the key military positions of the Far East, and its fate hinges largely on its military value. That is blunt talk but true.

Korea was promised re-establishment of its independence by the Cairo declaration of 1943, but the unhappy country is still divided in halves, with the northern portion occupied by Russian troops and the southern section by United States forces.

NEGRO GIs CAUSE STIR IN GERMANY

"It is the strangest week I have ever lived," said Private Arthur Davis, one of the three negro enlisted men chauffeuring American correspondents on a five-day tour of Russian-occupied Germany.

Many German villagers in Mecklenburg and the Baltic islands of Bergen never saw a negro before. In such places the negro chauffeurs were thickly surrounded by curious people, especially children. Sometimes such a large crowd gathered that the police had to intervene.

Won Hearts Also

In Witten, the negroes caused a considerable stir when they went out for an evening stroll down cobblestoned streets. Packs of children trotted after them, some begging for chewing gums and chocolates.

Russian soldiers smiled at the procession.

In the port city of Stralsund, the negroes were an equally big sensation. In Neubrandenburg, the children begged correspondents to leave at least one of the negroes behind when the party left and asked whether "there are baby negroes."

The biggest sensation was on Ruegen island. Old-timers said they were the first negroes ever seen on the island. One native asked Karl Foote, one of the privates: "Are you an American too?" This man had been telling the children around Foote's auto that the negroes were "Africans."

Another German asked Davis: "Do you speak English?" Davis wondered in reply: "What do you think I speak?"

Others asked why they were not white. Some children wanted to know if they could touch the negroes to see if the colour would rub off.

Everywhere, the party stopped the negroes won hearts as well as stares. They were generous with their gum and chocolates. A wrinkled peasant woman said they represented a model for the occupation soldiers.—Associated Press.

For what is true in the Far East undoubtedly will be true in Europe. Thus Korea is likely to give the world a test of the temper of both Russia and the Western democracies in the highly dangerous differences which have arisen over the re-alignment of the zones of influence.

And as previously stated, the issue in Korea is more military than political—just as it is in connection with Greece and Turkey.—Associated Press.

Dangerous Differences

However, if the Soviet Union refuses to give the Koreans their freedom under a democratic government, then the question certainly will arise as to whether Moscow has set any limit to its world expansion.

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They Can Have Movies And Radio, But No Pin-ups

Warden Clinton Duffy of San Quentin Prison, in California, who is considered one of the most understanding prison administrators, believes that convicts are entitled to many privileges in exchange for good behaviour.

He explained that a prisoner should have "privileges," not "rights," with the explicit understanding they can be taken away if strict discipline is violated.

San Quentin's 4,200 inmates are controlled by a book of regulations granting certain privileges, listing punishments but preventing any cruel or unreasonable punishment.

Some of the regulations are: Escape is the most punishable offence. One year to life for escape. Ten years for helping escape.

Assault with a deadly weapon means death for a prisoner serving a life sentence, and one year to life imprisonment for a prisoner serving a lesser sentence.

Liquor, narcotics and firearms are contraband. Scuffling is prohibited as are swearing, gambling, trading or bartending. Tailor-made cigarettes are prohibited.

On the privilege side inmates may see motion pictures selected by the warden, may listen to radio programmes piped to their cells over which no crime programmes are broadcast, may order books, magazines or newspapers and write manuscripts for sale.

Convicts are entitled to keep pictures of family members in the cells, but no pin-ups; are offered use of a library and education and training programmes, and are encouraged to participate in athletics.

They publish their own newspaper and have the right to organise their

America has been pressing for the establishment of a free government, but Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, testifying before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington in March, charged the Russians with blocking the agreement for a unified Korea.

He said the United States would have to spend large sums for Korean aid, and at the week-end, American government officials said a United States programme for assistance involving US\$100,000,000 to US\$500,000,000 was well in the planning stage.

Joint Commission

Gen. Marshall now has warned Russia that the United States intends to go ahead with independence measures in its own zone to fulfil its obligations under the Moscow agreement of December 1945, providing for the establishment of a joint American-Russian Commission to work out the plans for the institution of a provisional Korean government as the first step toward that country's independence.

The Commission collapsed in May last year when the Soviet and American members could not agree on what constituted the "democratic" parties and social organisations which should be heard on the Korean political issues.

Soviet commentators have accused the Americans of conducting a reactionary regime in the United States zone.

In the meantime, of course, Korea is divided economically and politically,

Complementary Economics

The British Caterers' Association which advised tourists not to visit Britain until 1948, has drawn an immediate and sharp retort from the Government's chief holiday press agent: "Don't cry 'stinking fish' at your own country."

Sir Alexander Maxwell, chairman of the government's Tourist and Holidays Board, was perturbed about the report issued by the caterers after a tour of the United States.

They said the influx of visitors to Britain this summer might bring £50,000,000 worth of ill will because the country is far from being in a luxurious postwar condition instead of the £25,000,000 annual income.

He was so perturbed that he summoned a press conference at Savoy Hotel and laid on Scotch, gin, wine and brandy for correspondents whom he told: "The Government's view that people should be encouraged to visit this country has not been altered. We have hundreds of letters from people—many of them are former troops—and most of them are Americans who want to come here, and this talk about our not being able to receive them is just damned nonsense."

Do Not Expect Luxury

"When we have got people in our own country who shout out 'stinking fish' at us I think it is time to call a halt."

Sir Alexander believed that the average tourist would not expect to find luxury in Britain to parallel the standard of living in the United States.

"Why," he said, "we were not good even before the war. Even then we could not give the people all they wanted. How could anybody expect to get in England in 1947 whatever they can get in America?"

Sir Alexander was worried about adverse publicity. He said there had been some cancellations as a result of Britons talking Britain down abroad.

"But there isn't one tourist who has cancelled one damned ticket to Italy or any other former enemy country whose economic position is dependent on the rest of the world and is no better than ours."

"Why shouldn't they come?

Those Americans who were here when things were tough are those who now are waiting and wanting to come back and say thank you."

150,000 Visitors Expected

According to Arthur Mullins, Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade's Tourist Division, and Sir Alexander's aide, there are some 70,000 Americans who want to visit Britain this summer.

"We expect 70,000 from North America during the tourist season and 150,000 overall during the year," he said. "We expect them to spend £20,000,000 here."

And to cater for that £20,000,000, Sir Alexander said the Caterers' Association, who in his words, cried "stinking fish" at Britain, had not even asked for help except a few sheets of paper for cleaning counters which the Tourist and Holidays Board was unable to provide.

Sir Alexander gave no assurance that the 150,000 visitors would get liquid refreshment as good as he served either.—United Press.

INTER-SERVICE BOXING

The finals of Britain's Inter-Service Boxing Championships between teams of eight (one in each weight) are to take place at Harringay, London, today.

Squadron Leader W. J. Randall, Headquarters, Bomber Command, Royal Air Force, High Wycombe, Bucks, England, is secretary of the Inter-Service Boxing Association.

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Athletics championships and Inter-Command Challenge Cup meeting will be held at Chatham, on July 25 and 26.

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SHOWING
TO-DAY

KINGS

Once to every man and woman...

...the glowing, rapturous thing called love...that sweeps you off your feet.

Mr. & Mrs. Miniver together again in a new screen triumph!

M-G-M presents

GREER GARSON
WALTER PIDGEON
Madame Curie

with Henry TRAVERS — Alan BASSERMAN
Robert WALKER — Aubrey SMITH — Dame May WHITNEY
Victor FRANCEN — Elsie BASSERMAN — Reginald O'BRIEN
Directed by MERVYN ROSE
Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN

Screen Play by Paul Osborn and Paul H. Romeo • Based on the Book "Madame Curie" by Eve Curie

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HAKING CO. ALEXANDRIA BLDG., GR. FL.
BETWEEN 1:00 A.M. AND 6:00 P.M. DAILY

LAST FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Don't Go Near This Woman!

*Angelus Pictures
Presents
GEORGE SANDERS-LINDA DARNELL
in ANTON CHERKOVY

"Summer Storm"

ANNA LEE and HUGO HAAS — LORI LAUER

EDW. EVERETT HORTON

RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS
COMMENCING TO-MORROW

HOWARD HUGHES
during PRODUCTION

The Outlaw

Introducing:
JANE RUSSELL

Jack BUETEZ — Thomas MITCHELL — Walter HUSTON
RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

STAR THEATRE

THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB
Presents

(BY COURTESY OF 'C.S.E.')

PRESENT LAUGHTER

BY NOEL COWARD

PRODUCED BY RICHARD VERNON

TO-NIGHT AT 7.30 P.M.

World's Largest Liner Refloated As Crowds Watch From The Shore

Southampton, Apr. 15. After being trapped on Bramble sandbank, outside Southampton Harbour, for 26 hours, the world's largest liner, Britain's 85,000-ton Queen Elizabeth, was refloated tonight by the concerted efforts of 16 tugs and the giant screws of the liner.

Two thousand people watching from the shore saw the Queen Elizabeth then head for Southampton Harbour.

Before the liner was set free, some 400 passengers had been taken off and transported to Southampton.

Marshall Goes To Kremlin

Moscow, Apr. 15.

The United States Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall, conferred with Generalissimo Josef Stalin for almost an hour and three-quarters tonight after accusing the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, of virtually sabotaging the proposed 40-year treaty to enforce German disarmament.

General Marshall went to the Kremlin at 10 p.m. to appeal directly to the Russian leader for co-operation after a stormy meeting with the Big Four Foreign Ministers in which he put the major blame on Mr Molotov for failure of the Big Four conference to reach any basic agreement on German disarmament.

The Secretary of State returned to the United States Embassy at 11.45 p.m. The American Ambassador, Lt.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, and Mr Charles E. Bohlen, State Department Russian expert and interpreter, accompanied General Marshall to the Kremlin for the long-delayed talk.

Middle East Aid

It was believed likely that General Marshall not only appealed personally for Stalin's co-operation in getting the disarmament treaty started toward conclusion but discussed fully the delicate question of President Truman's policy of aid to Greece and Turkey against Communist encroachment.

It was the first visit of the new American Secretary of State to the Kremlin. Although Mr Ernest Bevin of Britain and France's Georges Bidault had visited Stalin, it was understood General Marshall had been determined not to go until he had had a showdown on the 40-year treaty by which the Big Four powers would keep Germany disarmed.—United Press.

No Details Divulged

Moscow, Apr. 15.

The United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, clamped orders on his staff to keep the details of his interview with Generalissimo Stalin from the press.

All the press release, Mr Michael McDermott could divulge was that General Marshall kept an appointment with Stalin at 10 p.m. and returned to the United States Embassy at 11.45 p.m. He told all else about the conference was withheld on "orders" from General Marshall.—United Press.

JOINS GHOSTS OF HIS VICTIMS

Warsaw, Apr. 15. Rudolf Hoess went alone to death by hanging today at Ossowicin crematorium, amidst the ghosts of 4,000,000 persons who had been burned, starved and beaten to death in the world's largest murder factory.

The shadow of the gallows fell on row upon row of green barracks where Hitler's prisoners had awaited the inevitable end, but Hoess said he'dless of his surroundings as the rope was secured about his neck.

Only a few officials witnessed the execution in the lonely waste where thousands daily were processed by the Nazis, who employed Hoess as super-executioner.

Hoess maintained the impassivity he displayed throughout the trial.—United Press.

WOODCOCK SLAUGHTERED

(Continued From Page 1)

A careful check was made on all entering the stadium in view of the recent theft of a large number of tickets, and each ticket was examined six times before the lucky purser sat in his seat.

Both boxers confidently predicted wins for themselves and entered the ring for what was the outstanding fight of their careers—the honour of meeting Joe Louis for the world title—each with great hopes of success.

Among the notables at the ringside were Mr Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, and the Duke of Norfolk, premier duke of England. There were many stringently dressed women present.

The boxers stepped into the ring at 7.40 p.m.—26 minutes late. Baisel first, followed by Woodcock. The British champion wore blue shorts with purple piping and the American black with red waist band.—Reuter.

It is expected that the bows of the vessel will be examined by a diver for possible damage before she sails on her next voyage to New York this week.

The operation of freeing the liner was an impressive sight. The 16 tugs clustered around the stern of the liner, and at a signal of two loud blasts from the Queen Elizabeth's siren and responsive squeaks from the whistles of the tugs there was a big pull.

Smoke poured from the funnels of the Queen Elizabeth as the mammoth vessel cracked on her own power, while the funnels of the tugs belched dense clouds as they strained to move the 85,000-ton bulk.

Very slowly the liner went astern; gradually she moved faster until within a few seconds she had completely disappeared into the sea fog.

For 10 minutes there was silence, and then two more blasts on the ship's siren told that she was forward to make her berth in the Ocean Dock.

Partly Blocking Tideway The Queen Elizabeth actually got clear on one of the lowest tides of Spring in Southampton Waters.

An official with 40 years of experience of Southampton waters told Reuter last night that the Queen Elizabeth was partly blocking the tideway, and he thought that the big flagship of the United States lines, the America, would have been able to get by if the Queen Elizabeth had not been re-docked before the American liner was due to come up to Southampton at midday tomorrow.

The 400 passengers who were taken on board in good humour, among them was Lady Peel—the actress Beatrice Little—who wore a hat with an enormous ostrich feather poised 50 centimetres above her.

She said that the delay in landing was well worth while, "Just for the sake of another of those simply lovely meals we got on board,"—Reuter.

WHITE HOUSE COMMENT ON WALLACE

Washington, Apr. 15.

A White House spokesman said today that it was obvious that Henry Wallace is speaking as a private citizen in his British speeches attacking the United States foreign policy.

It was the first comment from the White House since Wallace began attacks on the American programme to aid Greece and Turkey.

The White House press secretary, Charles Ross, when asked whether the United States would notify the British Government that Wallace was speaking only as a private citizen, said: "It is an obvious fact, I think, that Mr. Wallace is speaking as a private citizen."

Ross said the White House had taken no official notice of Wallace's statements, but declined to prophesy when asked whether this would apply to the future.—United Press.

APPEAL TO REASON

New Delhi, Apr. 15.

The Viceroy's office tonight issued a peace appeal to India's warring communities, signed by the Hindu spiritual leader, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, and the Moslem leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah. An official announcement said the appeal was issued at the request of the Viceroy, Admiral Viscount Mountbatten.

The appeal said: "We deeply deplore the recent acts of lawlessness and violence which have brought the utmost disgrace to the fair name of India and the greatest misery to the Indian people, irrespective of who were the aggressors and who the victims."

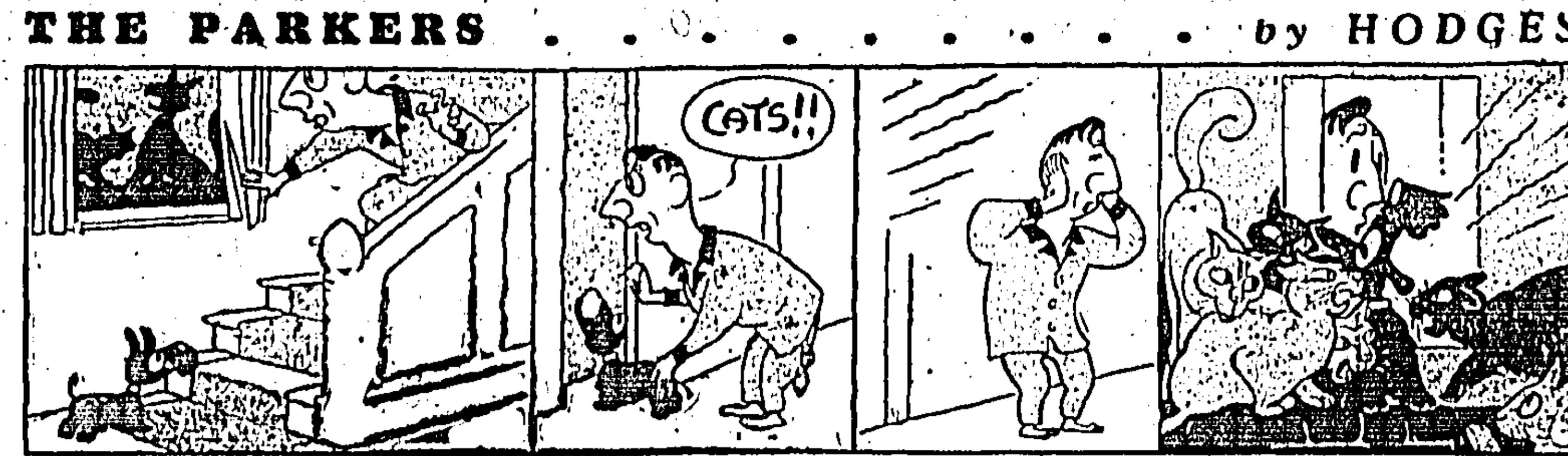
"We denounce for all time the use of force to achieve political ends and we call on all communities of India, to whatever persuasion they may belong, not only to refrain from all acts of violence and disorder but also to avoid in speech and writing any incitement to such acts."—United Press.

Lidice Murderer Executed

London, Apr. 15.

Harold Wiermann, head of the Gestapo at Lidice, was sentenced to death by the Prague court today as the man responsible for destruction of the village of Lidice, the Prague radio said.

The Lidice massacre took place on June 10, 1942, following the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Deputy Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.—Reuter.



Economic Crisis In Japan

New York, Apr. 15.

The New York Times, commanding SCAP's achievements in the reformation of Japan, said editorially today that the problem in Japan is elimination of scarcities through production.

The editorial said: "The occupation administration's reformation of Japan under the command of Gen Douglas MacArthur has been one of the outstanding achievements of the postwar period. At present, however, events beyond Gen MacArthur's control are beginning to precipitate a crisis in Japan."

"The crisis is the result of progressive economic breakdown and exhaustion to which Gen MacArthur and aides have been calling attention to with increased urgency. Some responsibility for this was placed by Gen MacArthur on the Japanese Government, and no doubt with justice."

"But in the face of desperate shortages in all essentials, even the most stringent controls break down and the government itself, being after all the puppet of the victors, is none too strong to make controls effective. However, the real problem is not control of scarcities but elimination of scarcities through production."

"This production cannot get under way until Japan has peace, until her obligations under a peace treaty have been determined and until she is admitted to world trade."

"Viewed in that light, Gen MacArthur's recent plea for early peace for Japan assumes a new significance. We can disregard it only at an immense cost to ourselves."—United Press.

'Lucky' Luciano Still In Prison

Genoa, Apr. 15.

Charles "Lucky" Luciano, New York's former white slave and narcotics boss, today began his fourth day "on ice" in Marassi Prison with the strengthening belief that the Italian authorities are holding him incommunicado in Genoa to keep him out "of their hair" until after the Sicilian election next Sunday.

It was learned today at the prison, where Luciano is reading library novels in his private cell, that the order for his arrest and indefinite imprisonment in Genoa came from Dr Giuseppe Messara, Inspector-General of Police at Palermo, Sicily.

His ultimate destination is Lercara Freud, his native village near Palermo.

The Cardinals, wearing red mantles, red shoes and gold crucifixes, and the purple-gowned Archbishops and Bishops will cast their votes for canonization. Each Cardinal will read his vote and a brief speech explaining the reason for his decision.

Only a few Archbishops and Bishops have time to read their motivations, and the others will merely present them in the final stage toward canonization ceremonies to begin in May.

A semi-public consistory follows the secret and public consistory month ago, when the cardinals voted in secret on the canons. Thursday's ceremony is to be held in the Consistorial Hall, in the presence of the Pope, at 10.30 a.m. The Pontiff will ask for a vote in a brief opening address and will conclude with a short speech of thanks.

The Swiss hermit, Nicola de Flue, will be the first of five to be made a saint in a solemn ceremony on May 15.

The other four are the Italian priest Giuseppe Cafasso, the French priests Louis Grignon de Montfort and Michel Gacilots, and the French nun Catherine Laboure.

United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBWB Hongkong broadcasting on

frequency of 6,000 kilohertz from 12.30 to 1.00 p.m. and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m. and on 9.25 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 10.15 p.m.

BBC: 8.15 Studio, "The Chorus Menace"; Talk by Dr R. G. Begbie, Health Officer, Kowloon; 8.20 Studio, "I Bring Music"; 8.25 Studio, "Request Programme"; Recital by Lynn Fraser; 9.20 Studio, Musical Recital; 10.15 Studio, "Twilight Melodies"; 11. Close down.

British Broadcast: 8.15 Studio, "The Chorus Menace"; Talk by Dr R. G. Begbie, Health Officer, Kowloon; 8.20 Studio, "I Bring Music"; 8.25 Studio, "Request Programme"; Recital by Lynn Fraser; 9.20 Studio, Musical Recital; 10.15 Studio, "Twilight Melodies"; 11. Close down.

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